process for making 'Invert Sugar' by enzymatic process. The process has a conversion efficiency of over 95 per cent.

(c) NRDC has widely publicised the advantages of the technology and about its licensing. So far it has licensed the technology to six companies in India. It is making further efforts to disseminate and license the technology through participation in exhibitions and trade fairs, advertisements, personal contracts, etc.

[Translation]

Sea Pollution

4. SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been conducted by the Government to check the level of pollution in Indian Coast;

(b) if so, details alongwith the outcome thereof;

(c) whether the Industrial waste from foreign countries is being dumped into the Indian coastal Seas;

(d) if so, the names of foreign countries from which industrial waste is being dumped into India during the last three years and quantity thereof; and

(e) the preventive measures taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI YOGENDRA K. ALAGH) : (a) Yes, Sir Department of Ocean Development has launched a programme called, "Coastal Ocean Monitoring and Prediction System (COMAPS) and is carrying out measurement of environmental parameters in the coastal waters of India, since 1991.

(b) Under Coastal Ocean Monitoring and Prediction System programme essential data on 25 parameters to assess the pollution level are collected from 77 locations with the help of 11 National and State Research and Development institutions. Based on the results status of marine pollution in the coastal waters of the country are as follows:

1. Areas of clean sea water quality

The sea cost beyond 2 Km along the coastline of India except Off Mumbai is clean and conform to quality of clean waters. This is primarily due to the fact that the levels of dissolved Oxygen and other parameters are fulfilling the requirements of clean sea water. In Mumbai, sea off 5 Km is clean.

2. Coastal locations of No concern

The following areas indicate good to fair water quality: Kandla, Vadinar, Dwarka, Hazira in Gujarat; Murund, Thal, Ratnagiri and Reddy in Maharastra; Mandivi and Zauri in Goa; Honnavar in Karnataka; Kassargo, Cannanore, Calicut, Ponnani, Alleppy, Kayamkulam and Paravur in Kerala; Danyakumari, Kudandkulam Vaiparu estuary, Gundaru estuary, Mandapam (Palk Strait), Mandapam (Gulf of Mannar), Uchipulli and Thondi in Tamil Nadu; Karaikal, Yanam (Gautami-Godavari Point) in Pondicherry; Krishnapatnam Nizampatnam, Machilipatnam, Visakhapatnam Steel Plant, Kalingapatnam in Andhra Pradesh; Dhamra, Konark, Chandipur in Orissa; Saptamukhi, Digha Diamond Harbour, Holiday Island, Dalhousie Point, Sunderbans in West Bengal; Port Blair in Andaman & Nicobar and Kavaratti in Lakshadweep.

3. Potential areas of pollution and need for continued intensive monitoring

Due to existence of definite source of pollution and observance of low levels of pollution the following areas may need intensive monitoring: Hazira (Tapi estuary), Okha (Mitapur) and Porbandar in Gujarat; Trombay and Bassein in Maharashtra; Murmagao in Goa; Karwar, Mangalore in Karnataka; Cochin, Quilon in Kerala; Tuticorin, Arumuganeri, Nagapatnam, Cuddalore, sea off Coovum, Ennuore, Chennai harbour in Tamil Nadu; Pandicherry; Gopalpur, Paradeep in Orissa; Sandheads, Indo-Bangladesh Boarder in West Bengal.

4. Areas of concern and need for continued intensive monitoring

The levels of dissolved Oxygen was very low at Kakinada Bay and Visakhapatnam harbour in Andhra and Puri in Orissa. In the samples collected at Veraval Port in Gujarat; Versova, Mahim, Ulhas and Thane Creek in Maharashtra; dissolved Oxygen reached "nil" values during low tides and showed abnormal values of human pathogens. These are mainly due to disposal of untreated sewage directly into the marine environment. Due to discharge of industrial effluents at Veli in Kerala, very low pH values with low primary and secondary productivity was observed.

(c) No incident has been reported to or noticed by the Surveillance agencies.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Regarding dumping of wastes in our seas, regular patrolling is being carried out by the Surveillance agencies like Indian Coast Guards to check the dumping activity. Preventive actions for control of pollution from land based activities is being taken under the provisions of Water Act (1974) and the Environment Protection Act (1986).